

*Antwerp, October 16.* The French have at last carried their point, and become entirely masters of the Schelde; all the account we have yet received of this affair, amounts to this: That Major General Thierry perceiving it was impossible to defend Fort Lillo any longer, resolved to ruin it as far as possible, that it may prove the less serviceable to its new masters; this having performed this, he withdrew himself and his garrison to the only remaining fort of Cruyschans, leaving no more than fifty men in Lillo to amuse the enemy. This they performed for twenty four hours, then nailed up the cannon, set fire to their batteries, and to every thing else that was combustible, in hopes they should have been able to have made good their own retreat; but they began a too late, so that they were overtaken and made prisoners by the French. This happened the 12th, and on the 13th the French summoned the commandant of Cruyschans to surrender, threatening to put the garrison to the sword, and to hang him over the walls in case of refusal, in revenge, as it is supposed, for the condition in which they found fort Lillo. The commandant deferred an hour's time to consult with his officers, which was refused him, and his Answer was demanded in a quarter of an hour. It was however near half an hour before the council was formed, and the enemy having given the signal for a general assault, the garrison found themselves obliged to surrender prisoners of war. In these three forts, viz Frederick Henry, Lillo, and Cruyschans, the French have found about one hundred pieces of cannon, amongst which some few are of brass; they have likewise taken seven or eight hundred prisoners, and amongst these major general Thierry, colonel Kingichoff, and several other officers. The campaign seems to be now at an end, Marshal Saxe having signified to the general officers that have leave to pass the winter at Paris, that they might set out when they thought fit. We have an account that the allies also are going into winter quarters.

*Liege, October 18.* The Proximity of the French and Confederate Armies having suggested to the Marquis de Puyzieux and the Earl of Sandwich to have a Meeting, in order to impart to each other their Notions about the Means to procure a general Peace in Europe, these two Ministers have had an Interview at a private House in this City. The Marquis declared, that the King his Master was still as much inclined as ever to forward, as far as lay in his Power, the Conclusion of so salutary a Work, provided the other Powers concerned were equally disposed to adopt the Principles laid down for the Basis of the Negotiation that was begun at Breda; and that his most Christian Majesty would readily consent, upon this Condition, to renew the Conferences for a Peace or to assemble a Congress in Form, at any one of the Places proposed when the Conferences at Breda were broke off. On the other Hand, the Earl of Sandwich intimated, that the King of Great Britain and his Allies were very ready to adopt all such Principles as might be conducive to a good and solid Peace, provided Things were put on a Point of Equality requisite to make it lasting; an Object which his Britannic Majesty and his Allies were perswaded could not be attained, but by stipulating sufficient Securities on both Sides and previously agreeing to a Suspension of Arms, and a Cessation of all Hostilities against the Republick of the United Provinces, as the latter is only an Auxiliary, and not directly concerned in the War. The Marquis de Puyzieux being obliged to go back immediately to the King, who was just ready to set out for Brussels, he told my Lord Sandwich that the further Consideration of these Overtures for a Peace must be postponed till after his Return to Paris.

This Interview has already occasioned various Conjectures concerning the Ways and Means to bring about a General Accommodation. Among other Expedients, they talk of restoring Cape Breton in Exchange for Madras, and giving a free Navigation to the English in certain Latitudes of the Spanish West-Indies; in Return for which, the King of Spain is to stipulate some Advantages in Europe for his Subjects, over and above what concerns the Infant Don Philip.

#### *Extraß of a Letter from Geneva, Sept. 29.*

By Letters received last Post from Lyons, we have most bitter Lamentations on the wretched Condition of the Combined Army in the County of Nice, both as to Thineers of Numbers, Sickness, and want of Provisions. According to these Accounts, the coarsest sort of Bread sells at five Sols per Pound, the most ordinary Meat at eight; Wine and other Necessaries in Proportion. The Regiment of Spanish Wallon Guards has lost twenty eight Men since its last Encampment; and the others twenty or thirty a Day, of a Kind of a Flux, which rages also

in the Southern Parts of France. As to Particulars concerning the Operations of both Armies, all we have worthy of Notice is an Account we have from the Frontiers of Dauphiny of a sharp Encounter between a Free Company of Vaudois, who had penetrated ten Miles up into the Country, and a Party of 150 French and Spaniards. The Vaudois were worsted at first and sustained some Loss both in killed and taken Prisoners, the latter of which were cruelly used, and afterwards hanged up by the Spaniards, with Labels on their Breasts, importing, that they were not hanged up as common Enemies, but as Heretick Dogs. But the Vaudois returning in the Night surprised the whole Detachment, and after totally routing them, repaid the Compliment on seventeen Spanish Prisoners, whom they hanged up in their Companions stead, with this Inscription on each of them, *Not as Spaniards, but as blood thirsty Villains, and Murderers.*

From the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE, for September 1747.

#### *A late Computation of the Inhabitants in*

L O N D O N	
Ninive	725923
Babylon	403000
Old Rome	487000
Modern Rome	560548
Alexandria	125000
Moscow	600000
Constantinople	245000
Cairo	420000
Pekin	300000
Paris	517846
Amsterdam	437478
Naples	217318
Milan	200000
Madrid	150000
Lisbon	080000
Venice	160000
Dantzick	115561
	200000

#### *Provisions yearly consumed in London.*

In Meal	369635	quarter 2	Bushel.
In Smithfield in Beasts, which pay Toll,			73691
Toll free,			12242
Add what never come to Smithfield annually, Total			98256
will be			
Sheep 711000, which weigh near a Third more than Abroad.			
Calves			194760
Hogs			186932
Sucking Pigs			52000
Abr. Dairies, in 1733, sold 40566 Firkins of Butter, and an equal Quantity of Cheese.			
Firkins of Butter, Total			292263
Tons of Cheshire Cheese			5766
To which all other Kinds, Total			10533
1734, in Leaden-hall Market, before Michaelmas, there were Geese			30000

#### *Tons of Wine imported into the Port of London from*

Portugal	18208
Spain	11255
France	1106
Germany and Holland	476

The above Account was faithfully abstracted from authentic Registers of Toll, Customs, &c.

#### *WILLIAMS BURG, February 4.*

By Capt Lloyd, lately arrived at Norfolk from Jamaica, we have an account, that Don Pedro is fitting out at the Havannah, 25 sail of vessels, which he intends to accompany in his own ship, of 32 guns, to cruise on the coast; that they are all to be double munn'd, and propose to be at Cape-Henry by the last of March.

Don Pedro and his consort took 42 sail between Cape-Henry and Cape Henry, from the first of April to the second of June last. He is so industrious in fitting out his fleet, that he visits his workmen every day, and oversees the whole.

#### *A N N A P O L I S.*

Last Thursday Evening, EDWARD DORSET, Esq; Attorney at Law, was married to Miss HENRIETTA MARIA CHUBB, an agreeable young Lady, with a good Fortune.